

# The Salt Lake Tribune

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mon church the beauties of polygamy  
and the superior virtue of polygamists.  
And it may be added that the lady  
is faithful and zealous in her special  
calling.

## SALT LAKE CITY LEADS.

The talk made by Mr. C. G. White,  
special agent for the Department of  
Commerce and Labor, on the standing  
of Salt Lake City as compared with  
other cities in the country, and printed  
in The Tribune yesterday morning, is  
received with enthusiastic satisfaction  
here. No other city in the country, Mr.  
White says, compares with Salt Lake  
City in growth and gain of population  
and wealth. Salt Lake stands at the  
head of all the cities, making the great-  
est gain of any.

Mr. White took up the question of  
taxation compared with increase in  
values, and showed that the property  
owner is the gainer all along the line,  
for even though the taxes increase,  
(though the city taxes under the Ameri-  
can administration have not been in-  
creased at all, the increase being made  
by the county and the city board of  
education,) the property owner is the  
gainer, for, starting with property  
worth, say \$100 and taxed at \$10, (this  
not being the fact, but only illustra-  
tive) he now has property worth \$200  
and pays \$15 taxes upon it. In this  
connection Mr. White says: "Salt  
Lake City looks to me as the coming  
inland city of the West this side of  
the crests of the Rockies; it has a great  
country to draw upon." This extent  
of country that Salt Lake has to draw  
upon is something that has been fre-  
quently referred to in The Tribune.  
There is no place for a city that can  
possibly interfere with the pre-mi-  
nence of Salt Lake City until you come  
to Denver on the east, nor on the  
west until San Francisco is reached;  
so that here is a region fifteen hundred  
miles wide from east to west, with Salt  
Lake City practically in the center.  
Looking to the north, we find nothing  
to compete with Salt Lake City be-  
tween here and the Canadian line; to  
the southwest, Los Angeles is the near-  
est, upwards of seven hundred miles  
away. A city in the center of an im-  
mense area like this, and right in the  
midst of a mining region whose extent  
and richness are unrivaled in the world,  
backed by ample agricultural resources,  
cannot but be the great metropolis; and  
this makes Salt Lake City unrivaled,  
and assures her future as the great in-  
land metropolis.

Continuing, Mr. White answered af-  
firmatively to a leading question, that  
Salt Lake City is the inland collecting  
point of all the big farming sections  
that lie in the one-third of the United  
States west of the Rockies to the Pa-  
cific Ocean.

Mr. White did not feel free to volun-  
teer information, because he is an agent  
of the Department of Commerce and  
Labor, and as such his reports must  
first go to the department before they  
can be made public; and yet, in answer-  
ing leading questions, he gave affirma-  
tive answers to all of those which  
pointed out the advantages of Salt Lake  
City in its magical advancement, in its  
surroundings, in the vast extent of its  
territorial tributary area, and its sure  
future. All these points have been af-  
firmatively shown in these columns  
from time to time, and it is a deep  
satisfaction to have them confirmed by  
one who qualifies himself in acquiring  
accurate information, after a suf-  
ficiently prolonged residence here, to  
enable him to familiarize himself with  
all the factors in the question in-  
volved.

Salt Lake City is supreme, and the  
American party is bringing its ad-  
vantages to the notice of the country  
officially, strategically, and in a busi-  
ness way, in a manner never before at-  
tempted, and that under other condi-  
tions could not possibly be undertaken.

It is quite possible that in their  
search for Leon Ling, the Chinese mur-  
derer, the New York police are looking  
too far abroad. He may be actually  
dishing up their soup—or serving them  
lemons.

Quite true that Apostle Senator Smoot  
is gaining considerable newspaper no-  
toriousness as a tariff "authority," but his  
reasons are taking on much the com-  
plexion of that attained by a victim of  
the gold-bribe artist or the lightning-  
rod peddler.

Convenient and accommodating Col.  
C. Ed. Loose is put forward with an of-  
fer of ten thousand dollars for that  
Provo railway station site. Wonder if  
it's the same money he once offered  
in reward for proof of new polygamy  
in the Mormon church?

Out of the mouths of thousands of  
babes in the big G. A. R. National En-  
campment parade will be heard glorious  
songs of praise to the good flag which  
they will represent. It will be worth  
a trip around the globe, and at the  
sight and the sound every gray hair  
will bristle with the very love and joy  
of life.

If our friends residing in other parts  
of the country would enjoy the real  
thing in summer vacation pleasures, let  
them come out here to Zipping Zion,  
where we have no plagues, no war  
scars, no volcanoes, no earthquakes, no  
cyclones, no hurricanes, and no killing  
beats. Here is rejuvenation in complete  
perfection.

It should be remembered, too, that  
Mrs. Susa Young Gates, who is put  
forward by the much-married brethren  
to represent their church in the wom-  
en's organizations of the country, has  
a special mission to perform. It is to  
secretly impress upon the minds of cer-  
tain selected young women of the Mor-

mon church the beauties of polygamy  
and the superior virtue of polygamists.  
And it may be added that the lady  
is faithful and zealous in her special  
calling.

officials are expected to conform thereto  
or retire from public life.  
The result of this election in Provo  
will be viewed with the keenest inter-  
est throughout the State; it will be a  
most interesting fight, and an illumi-  
nating feature of it will be to note the  
effect of church interference in this  
election, compared with like interfer-  
ence in other elections in Utah. If the  
church secures its usual servile obedi-  
ence from its members, there is no  
doubt but the proposal to benefit the  
city by the erection of a fine new  
union depot will be defeated; but if  
the church does succeed in defeating the  
proposition, it will leave much heart-  
burning, and a resentment at church in-  
terference in elections, which will take  
a long time to wear away.

## SMOOT FAILS AGAIN.

Further dispatches from Washington  
indicate the contempt which the real  
Senators have for Smoot of Utah. So  
far from being "the influential mem-  
ber of the Senate Finance Committee,"  
as his satellites here have claimed so  
foolishly, he is simply a tool in the  
hands of Aldrich, Lodge, and others,  
who use him as they will, he consent-  
ing to whatever they may demand. He  
consented to cutting down the tariff on  
lead, which was already too low; and  
right on the heels of that, he consents  
to taking the duty off from hides. This  
will be a severe blow to the cattle rais-  
ers of this western country; and if  
Smoot were dependent upon the good  
will of the people for his position in  
place of being upheld therein by the  
arbitrary power of the polygamous  
church rulers, he would have signed his  
own political death-knell through his  
weakness in succumbing to the de-  
mands of the Senators who are acting  
for the Eastern manufacturers.

The Senate tariff bill was constructed  
with an eye single to the interests of  
the New England manufacturers. Al-  
drich had taken pains to fill all vacan-  
cies on the committee with wackheads  
like Smoot, who would be pliant dough  
for his kneading. Right away, on the  
completion of that bill by the Senate,  
there was an immense combination of  
cotton manufacturers, all of whom were  
in New England with the exception of  
one. This combination, vested definitely  
and clearly upon the advantages given  
to its members in this Senate bill.  
The New York importers of cotton  
goods pointed out the tricks in the  
drawing of the bill, which will make  
importation of cotton goods practically  
impossible; thereupon there will be a  
great rise in the price of New Eng-  
land manufactures of cotton.

And this is how Smoot sacrifices the  
interests of the West and abandons the  
rights and interests of the people of this  
region.

It was known all the time, of course,  
that Smoot was a mere tool in the  
hands of the real Senators who are us-  
ing him. The pretense of the Smoot  
admirers here that Smoot was doing  
these things when he was simply a  
means through which others were doing  
them, was evident to the public, which  
all the while had a scornful smile for  
the claim that Smoot was doing it all.  
But Smoot would not for one moment  
have consented to sacrifice the indus-  
tries of this western region if he were  
actually responsible to the people, in-  
stead of to the hierarchy, to whom he  
is answerable for his acts, and who  
have no interest in these matters. He  
thus retains their favor, and he can  
himself utter the famous saying of Van-  
derbilt, "The public be damned!"

## OBSTRUCTIVE CHURCH TACTICS.

Apostle Smoot's vandal attack upon  
the interests of lead producers in the  
West is a reminder of the constant op-  
position which has been set up against  
the mining industry of Utah by the  
men whom he represents politically, and  
with whom he is closely associated ec-  
clesiastically.

Just now a great concern is erect-  
ing a big smelter—one of the very  
largest in the entire country—out at  
the mouth of Pine canyon, near Tooele  
city. In connection with the estab-  
lishment of this immense plant a por-  
tion of the outskirts of the town of  
Tooele has been platted for the pur-  
pose of furnishing homes to the large  
number of men who are to be employed  
upon the works, and to supply their  
families with necessities through busi-  
ness concerns located upon this ground.  
Prior to the advent of this progressive  
element, Tooele City had grubbed along  
in slow fashion for more than half a  
century. The inhabitants there had  
been contented to take life as easy as  
possible, satisfied with a fairly com-  
fortable rural existence devoid of any-  
thing but sluggish growth, and permit-  
ting many natural resources and in-  
dustrial possibilities to lie idle in un-  
touched wastefulness. But progressive  
Americans were quick to grasp the un-  
developed situation, and at once they  
set their brains, their hearts, their  
hands and their money to the task  
of establishing revenue-producing ac-  
tivities upon successful footing. They  
are going ahead with the work rapidly,  
and as a consequence there has been  
an enormous amount of new develop-  
ment within the past few months, with  
assurance of continuance to a success-  
ful issue.

Now, all of this progressiveness has  
been of benefit to the inhabitants of  
the old town of Tooele; yet there has  
already been expressed opposition to  
the plans set in movement. The se-  
renity and quietude of the place have  
been somewhat disturbed, it is true;  
but this is more than compensated for  
in the new life projected into the  
community, and in the increased value  
given to the property owned by the  
very men who are opposed to the pro-  
gress. They have not forgotten, it  
seems, the old hierarchical teaching  
that mining was an invention of the  
devil and miners the servants of Beel-  
zebub. Mossbackism appears to have

permeated their whole being to such  
an extent that they are unable to see  
good even in that which adds to their  
own well being and multiplies their  
creature comforts. The local paper  
pooh-poohed the enterprise; the breth-  
ren declared the whole affair to be  
nothing but a scheme to sell real es-  
tate on the new townsite as extrava-  
gant figures and to the unjust profit  
of the schemers and consequent injury  
of the purchasers.

This crusade is entirely without just  
cause for existence. If all the avail-  
able real estate that could be in any  
way utilized in the vicinity of Tooele  
City were to be sold at the fanciest  
of fancy prices, the total of cash re-  
ceived therefor would not begin to  
cover the amount of money already ex-  
pended upon the big smelter site. The  
exhibition of spitefulness made by  
many of the old-timers there is mere-  
ly the outcropping of the malice toward  
everything of a mining nature that has  
always been exhibited in this common-  
wealth, on the part of the dominant  
ecclesiastics, ever since the days of  
Brigham Young, when men who dared  
to mine were ostracized and ecclesiasti-  
cally disciplined or excommunicated.

But all this opposition will prove to  
be of no avail—the American spirit has  
taken root, and American capital is al-  
ready transforming industrial condi-  
tions out there. No amount of attempt-  
ed hindrance can subdue the American  
spirit; in fact, it will merely stimulate  
the onward movement. Our advice to  
all the people of Tooele—inhabitants  
of the old town and the new—is to pull  
together and boost for the new enter-  
prise. It is to be a winner, and it be-  
hooves all to climb onto the progress  
band wagon without delay.

## ASSAILING DR. CLEMENSON.

The vicious Mormon press, headed by  
the Deseret News and the Smoot  
"Month," are just now pouring out  
their vials of concentrated hatred and  
vindictiveness upon the head of the  
Rev. N. E. Clemenson, so long and  
favorably known as pastor of the Pres-  
byterian church at Logan. Although  
the claim is constantly made that the  
Mormon mind is filled with charity,  
kindness, and abounds in toleration  
and friendliness, the Mormon minds  
who are assailing Dr. Clemenson show  
no sign of these qualities; they show,  
on the contrary, a spirit of malignity,  
falsehood, and venom that could not  
be surpassed if their pens had been  
dipped in the brimstone pools of hell.

And what is the matter, and what  
causes all this rage and venom toward  
Dr. Clemenson? That he as a moral  
teacher, as an upright man, as a min-  
ister of the gospel has not chosen to  
close his eyes to the law-defying vil-  
lains rampant under the guidance and  
control of the disloyal, dissolute, ad-  
ulterous Mormon priesthood. That is all.  
This robbing priest hood insists that  
none must expose their infamy, their  
impurities, their lechery, and their  
wanton defiance of the laws of God and  
man. Dr. Clemenson does not consent  
to close his mouth as to these evils.  
Therefore, these dissolute impostors,  
the priests, have set their defamers to  
work, and these empty upon him their  
vials of wrath and venom.

Dr. Clemenson, secure in the recti-  
tude and uprightness of his mind, his  
views, and his acts, in his faithfulness  
to truth and the cause of his Master,  
can well afford to let those vicious  
traitors expend their venom to their own  
relief. Their abuse does not harm him;  
nothing that they can say will injure  
him one whit in the minds of any one  
who understands the situation, and  
knows the true reason for this vile and  
venomous attack. On the contrary, the  
vile abuse of those vicious and con-  
temptible traitors will advance Dr.  
Clemenson to a yet higher position in  
the estimation of all law-abiding, pa-  
triotic, candid, men and women, and  
it will be recorded in the annals of  
time.

## "THE TARIFF ON ART."

Mr. Charles Francis Adams contri-  
butes the following to the New York  
Evening Post:

The tariff bill, now in process of pre-  
paration, having passed the Senate, will  
probably be in the hands of a committee  
of conference of the two Houses during  
the coming week.

I believe that there is a difference be-  
tween the Senate and the House on the  
subject of the admission to this country  
of works of art, the provision of the  
Payne bill relating to that matter being  
more liberal, according to my present un-  
derstanding, than that of the proposed  
Aldrich or Senate bill.

In the issue of the London Athenaeum  
for June 12, 1909 (p. 708), there is a paper  
on the "Chauchard Legacy to the  
Louvre." In this case a collection of  
works of art had accumulated a most val-  
uable gallery of modern paintings, num-  
bering nearly 200 pictures, of a high  
grade; and he had now left it to the  
nation. Among these masterpieces are no  
less than 25 examples of Corot, 17 of  
Diaz, 8 of Daubigny, of The Rousseau,  
18 of Troyon, and 26 of Meissonier. After  
the commencing terms the writer of the  
article in the Athenaeum proceeds as  
follows:

"The most famous, although perhaps  
not the finest, of the seven by J. F. Mil-  
let is 'L'Anglais,' which, originally sold  
for about £250, was knocked down in the  
Secretan sale in 1899 for 353,000 francs.  
It was then obtained by M. Antonin  
Proust, who was acting on behalf of  
the French government, and the French  
government decided not to purchase the picture at  
this high price, and M. Proust then offered  
it over to an American syndicate, who had  
been the underbidders. But the Ameri-  
can syndicate, who had claimed a duty  
of something like £2,000, which was not  
resisted there. So the picture found its way back  
to Paris, and was purchased by M.  
Chauchard."

At just this juncture, and with a new  
proposed tariff under consideration, the  
above extract from a foreign journal calls  
for no comment. It speaks for itself.

private owner in this country who  
bought it, would, like the syndicate,  
buy it on speculation as likely as not.  
If so, it was still a money transaction,  
not art, that governed. If a private  
collector got the picture, it would be kept  
in his private premises, and the pub-  
lic would get no good of it. So why  
should the public charge upon it for  
customs dues not be paid, the same  
as on other artistic products, of litera-  
ture, sculpture, or what not? The  
fact that it is a picture does not re-  
move it from the commercial class as  
long as it is being dealt with by its  
owners on the commercial basis.

It is well known that if any public  
use is made of a picture or other art  
object, by putting it in a public art  
gallery or public museum, it is allowed  
to come in free of duty. And that is  
the true basis. An article of art, pri-  
vately owned, and privately held, is  
no more entitled to exemption from  
customs duty than any other article of  
private property. Especially is this  
so when one understands that a good  
deal of the picture holdings in this  
country are held as investments, on  
the expectation that their value will  
increase with time and as the fame of  
their producer grows. And as to the  
case noted by Mr. Adams as so con-  
clusive, it seems to have been a com-  
mercial speculation altogether, not  
worthy of being considered in the least  
from an art standpoint. It is a great  
picture, of course, that this syndicate  
of speculation bought for a rise; but  
its entry into this country as a private  
speculation would not have been in the  
least to the advantage of the public.  
But, on the other hand, if it had been  
proposed to bring it in in any public  
capacity, it would have come in free.  
And that is enough. To bring it in to  
hide away in some rich man's gallery  
for a private gloat would serve no pub-  
lic service, no public purpose; while  
the man who wants this sort of thing  
for himself alone should pay for his  
gloat. While the speculator in pictures  
is entitled to no more consideration  
than any other sort of speculator.

The activities of the city are center-  
ing around the great national G. A. R.  
Encampment, and are shaping them-  
selves to the end that everything pos-  
sible be done to make the city's hospi-  
tality on this occasion a memorable  
thing in the local annals, and in the  
memories of the veterans. The various  
committees conducting the prepara-  
tions are actively helped by the busi-  
ness men, and every one is working with  
the utmost enthusiasm to make the oc-  
casion a magnificent success.

The enormous building activity of the  
city continues with the greatest energy;  
the building permits issued in July are  
already in excess of those of July of last  
year, so that a substantial increase in  
the value of the permits for the month  
is already assured as compared with the  
record of this month in other years. The  
excavation for the big Utah Hotel on  
the old Tithing House corner has been  
completed, and a new contract for fur-  
ther excavation has been executed.  
Contracts are let for the most of the  
work to be done on the immense build-  
ing, and everything there is progressing  
in fine shape. The Vermont building,  
the church executive structure, build-  
ing at the corner of South Temple and  
Richards streets, is advancing in its  
construction rapidly, and the end of  
the summer will see it well along to-  
ward completion. The Holmes im-  
provements north of the Knutsford ho-

tel, and also the new Holmes hotel on  
the corner of State street and Second  
South, are showing up in good form, as  
is also the McIntyre business block  
north of the McCormick bank building.  
Throughout the city, wherever one may  
go, the same thing is in evidence; build-  
ing progress, the construction of hun-  
dreds of dwelling places, and all of  
them occupied immediately upon com-  
pletion. This absolutely and satisfac-  
torily proves the rapid growth of the  
city in population, and that growth  
continues unabated.

The real estate market is in good  
form, with frequent sales of great im-  
portance. The sale of the old Jennings  
(or clock) corner, First South and  
Main streets, for \$125,000, was a note-  
worthy deal of the week. Another was  
the sale of the Eagle block for \$200,000.  
Other sales, considerable in number  
and large in aggregate, closed a week  
of good trading in real estate. Every  
one recognizes the advantage in own-  
ership of real estate in this city because  
of Salt Lake's strategic advantages, as-  
suring its importance as a great metro-  
polis. No other city in the United States  
shows the same vitality of growth as  
Salt Lake.

The general business of the city for  
the week shows up strong and vigorous;  
the bank clearings, which are a good  
measure of business activity, show a  
gain of 50.8 per cent over those of the  
corresponding week of last year. The  
week has been distinguished by good  
sales of mining machinery, fishing and  
sporting goods, hardware, and special  
sales by the merchants. The markets  
are well supplied with everything de-  
sirable for comfort and luxury, all  
dealers carrying large and much-var-  
ied stocks.

The mines of the State, which make  
all their clearings through the banks in  
this city, are substantially on their own  
footing of prosperity. It is to be hoped  
that the threatened cut in the lead  
tariff can be averted, so that this pros-  
perity in the mines may continue in  
full strength and activity.

The railroad situation is always ad-  
vantageous for Salt Lake, because we  
have here already four coast connec-  
tions, and all the transcontinental lines  
must build to this city to get the ad-  
vantages of these connections. An  
other coast connection is said officially  
to be assured; that so reported by the  
Santa Fe in its building from the coast  
to Goldfield and Ely, and thence to  
Salt Lake. If this line is built through  
the Mono Pass, which is the lowest  
pass in the Sierras, it will be the most  
direct line from this city to the coast.  
The Moffat road, building westward  
toward this city from Denver, is fully  
financed, and the construction assured.  
Agriculture this year is away above  
normal in Utah, with the exception that  
the late spring frosts damaged the fruit  
crop considerably, and the leaf weevil  
was very destructive to alfalfa in this  
county. Otherwise everything in the  
agricultural, horticultural, and grazing  
lines gives promise of the finest crop in  
many years. The ranges are in better  
shape than in years before, on account  
of the abundant and long-continued  
precipitation. The lake is higher than  
for years before, and we seem to be on  
an era of increasing water supply.

In the country at large, the recovery  
from the prostration of 1907 is rapidly  
going on, the crops are demonstrated  
now to be abundant, with aggregate  
values of hundreds of millions. This  
is caused not only by a greater yield  
than ever before, but more because of  
the unusually high prices.  
Business confidence is now well set

tel, and also the new Holmes hotel on  
the corner of State street and Second  
South, are showing up in good form, as  
is also the McIntyre business block  
north of the McCormick bank building.  
Throughout the city, wherever one may  
go, the same thing is in evidence; build-  
ing progress, the construction of hun-  
dreds of dwelling places, and all of  
them occupied immediately upon com-  
pletion. This absolutely and satisfac-  
torily proves the rapid growth of the  
city in population, and that growth  
continues unabated.

The real estate market is in good  
form, with frequent sales of great im-  
portance. The sale of the